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## Etiology and clinical outcomes of idiopathic noncirrothotic portal hypertension

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## ETIOLOGY AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF IDIOPATHIC NONCIRRHOTIC PORTAL HYPERTENSION

1. Phleboscrosis is a pathological hallmark of idiopathic noncirrhotic portal hypertension (INCPH). However, in contrast to liver specimens of patients with obliterative portal venopathy is not observed in all specimens of INCPH patients (this thesis).
2. Long-term survival in Western INCPH patients is considerably shorter compared with survival of the general population (this thesis).
3. Mortality in INCPH is mainly related to associated disorders and medical conditions occurring later in life, rather than complications of portal hypertension or liver failure (this thesis).
4. Didanosine exposure can be regarded an essential factor in the development of INCPH (this thesis).
5. HIV-associated INCPH is an underdiagnosed disorder warranting increased awareness in physicians treating HIV-infected patients (this thesis).
6. One to three alcoholic drinks per day are associated with a decreased risk of dementia in individuals aged 55 years and older (Ruitenber in Lancet 2002).
7. Dark chocolate consumption decreases the hepatic vascular tone and blunts the postprandial increase in portal pressure (De Gottardi in Am J Clin Nutr 2012).
8. *Drosophila* flies exhibit alcohol addictive-like behaviours when sexually rejected by mated females (Shohat-Ophir, Science 2012).
9. Strict adherence to the Occam's razor (plurality must not be posited without necessity) will lead to undertreatment of chronic disorders (Redelmeier in NEJM 1998).
10. Despite the fact that sleep deprivation is associated with increased risk of serious medical errors and motor vehicle crashes among interns, noncompliance with hour-restriction is reported commonly in the first year after implementation of duty-hour standards in the UK (Landrigan in JAMA 2006)
11. Dis moi ce que tu manges, je te dirai qui tu es (tell me what you eat and I will tell you who you are) (Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin in La physiologie du goût 1825).